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#### R. H. MADRA, Editor. T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

#### TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the

I Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent .- Major R. M. Cochran is appointed as gent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive ev and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

#### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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# New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having leased the Stor House formerly occupied by S. C. Caldwell, our South of the Post Office, take the pleainforming the citizens of Charlotte, and its ity, that they are receiving, and will continue cive, a general and well selected stock of

# Spring and Summer GOODS;

adelpins. Their stock consists in part of the

erfine Blue, Black, Brown, Adelaide, Claret, ercen, and Investble Green CLOTHS,

Drab, and Black CASSIMERIS,

gant assortment of Summer Goods for gen-

nen's Coats and Pantalisms, Valentia, Buff, and Marseides VESTINGS, free Hissak Velvet Ponduswa, Italian, Gro de Swiss, Sinchews,

Sarana SILES. od SHLKS of all Linds,

of assortment of PRINTS, and assortment of Ladies' Dress Hiddels, and Murlins, and Painted Jaconets, and a vaity of superior goods for Ladies' Dresses,

adid assortment of Stocks, Hose, half Hose,

#### Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Hardware & Cettery, Saddles & Bridles. Glass and Queens-ware, GROCERIES.

er with a great number of other articles. nch we offer to sell on as good terms as of the same quality can be purchased else-We invite our friends and acqualistances to call and examine our Stock of Goods they make their purchases, as we feel asthat we can do as well by their as our nearly

W. & A. ALEXANDER.

#### 400 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation !

If are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of Imerican, British, and India

# Coods. and in the Cities of New York and Philadel.

for GASH, and also before the late advance. tier, our ensuspers will see that our prices shade lower for goods, than formerly, texcept Our present stock was selected with ours. Billow we give the names of a few of

Fine Blue and Black CLOTH, to Adelante (West of England)

Black French CASSIMERE, Common Drab. A splended assertment of

ommer cloth for gentlemen's wear, and backship Cassimers, asserted colors,

Linea Drill, in new article. suspentment of Summer VESTINGS,

ty selection of fancy goods for fadice,

ended ass't, of righting Sillis, latest style Grow Rhine, Col'd Silk Shallycits, fine article,

of Swiss Muslins, very handsome, cont variety of English and French Painted

witho, French Calico, posts of Calico, posts of Calico, posts from 10 ets. to 40 ets.

Tyard, a variety of new patterns, cut variety of French Gorghams, usad. cols. ensortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made

swing Silk, new article, s, ass'd., Ludies minerito'd Hose, Black de. Luce Veils, Thread Luce, Inserting Mus-Enging and Inserting, Plaid Siks for Ladios

isses, new style, Ladice' Cravats, ass'd. I'S, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

#### CELTH S ELEMENT g's AXES, best quality,

## GROCERIES,

nor Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, 4 Molasses, Salt, Tens, (Imperial, Hyson, powder, and Black, &c. of assertsn't, of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits,

and Shot Gons, different qualities,

#### od Bacon for 12 cts. the above articles we will sell as low as any

of examine our Stock of Goods.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD. April 1, 1836.

## Linseed Oil.

HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell a moderate price for Cash. WILLIAM HUNTER.

We have often combatted the absurd notion that Mr. Van Buren was at all events to be elected President of the U. States, and that opposition, although right, would prove abortive. This idea is founded upon a just but rather exaggerated conception of the formidable influence of patronage, and that Gen. Jackson had nothing to do but to sig. Petitions was again discussed. nify his wishes to the American people to have them obeyed with alacrity. Vast indeed is the patronage of the Government- the table actively and openly it is employed in the election of the favorite-and numerous, and unscrupulous as numerous, are they who have enlisted under the "Spoils" benner as partizans. Nevertheless the mass of the People cannot be reached by the destroying influence of the Executive patronage, and what is better still, that mass have only to suspect that their offices and honors are used to purchase power, to bury the traffickers under their indignation. Can the People long shut their eyes to this truth ! Though so much attached to Gen. Jackson, will they remain blind to the corrupt intrigues of those who are trading upon his popularity and the People's offices for their own advancement !

PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS.

The enormity of Executive putronage is not exaggerated, but its power to buy the suffrages of the People is. Were they all office hunters indeed, as the efficient corps of Van Buren's partizans are, lifteen out of twenty, there would be small hope. But ry, of North Carolina, otherwise, will be governed by public considerations. In the South, these cannot induce them to vote for the Missouri Restrictionist and advocate of free negro suffragethe advecate of the last and worst of the Tariffs, and the friend of Internal Improvements. In every part of the Union, patriotic considerations must influence the enlightened citizen to desire to defeat Executive dictation-the spectacle of electing a President who had "crawled to the footstool of Executive power, and to win its smiles, slimed it with the slaver of self-debasing adolationwho finds in that adulation and its effects, his best, his strongest title." Every gener-ous mind, in every part of the Union, every freeman worthy of the name, will feel a ptide, a personal obligation in preventing, the ex-

Executive patronage is mighty-the office holders, organized from Maine to Lousiana, are mighty-but the pride and patriotism of a great and free People, are mighas our Goods are entirely new and purchast her still. The false allegation against Mr. vate business, the House took up and discussed Adams of employing patronage to secure his re-election-the mere allegation, in the teeth of facts—ruined hun. Will the People per- 1836; and the Bull to repeal so much of the Act fully, what upon mere unfounded suspicion, missioner of Loans," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commisthey drove Mr. Adams from power for at-

> Mr. Van Buren has no chance to be President, except by an election in the House. This his emissaries well know, and it is in character with finesse, which is the basis of his character, that he and his friends should deprecate carrying the election to the House! Their object is plain. They are throwing an anchor to windward. If the House elect him, they wish to be provided with this arcument-" We tried to prevent the election's coming here. You forced it to come here. That Mr. Van Buren is elected by a tribunal he sought to avoid, is evidence of fairness in the tribunal!" It is the most auxious wish of his partizans to bring the election to the House! There, having alrea. subject. dy, twelve States, as they say, with power and patronage to back them, they do not doubt of electing him !- Richmond Whig.

the present Session of the Legislature of Louisrana, has been made by a bod which elected a Jackson Senator to Congress. The U. S. Bank has also been incorporated by a Legislature one branch of which is deci-" ildkis, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, dedly Jackson-Van-Buren. And yet the miserable backs of party cry out against the "Bank Whigs," the "Biddle Whigs," and such like stuff, charging the Whigs with the s leve, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's sin of incorporating Banks, and flooding the say, and act upon the belief, that no people ever existed who were so easily guiled, as this people. - Fayetteville Obs.

Bonus vs. Bribe - When the Legislature of Pennsylvania required of the U. S. Bank a large sum of money as the price of its recharter, the Van Burenites exclaimed, "Bribery and Corruption"-The Virginia ly passed, by Yeas 114, Nays 94. Legislature, and every other Legislature, that ever granted a Bank Charter, has re-Merchants in town. We wish the people to quired the same thing, and it is called a bonus! Thus are the people humbugged and A liberal discount to those who buy for cheated by words. A bonus in Virginia is a bribe in Pennsylvania!

> The Democratic Herald says, "Mr. Van Buren occupies the lofty ground of a Jeffersonian Democrat." If so, he must feel like Christopher Sly, who went to bed a tinker, and waked up a Lord-vastly astonished at his new chareter, and more so at himself. - Arkansas Advocate.

## SYNOPSIS

## Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, February 29, 1836. SENATE.—The Chair presented to the Senate

a letter from Mr. Tyler, resigning his seut as a Senator from Virginia.

The question on the reception of the Abolition Mr. Leigh presented to the Senate certain reso-

lutions of the Virginia Legislature, on the subject of the Northern interference with slavery; laid on

HOUSE.-Nothing important transacted this day. Tuesday, March 1.

SENATE .- Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a Report on the subject of the Northern Boundary Line of the State of Ohio; which was read, and 5000 extra copies ordered to be prieted.
The question on the reception of the Abolition

Petitions was again discussed.
HOUSE,—Mr. Wise presented a memorial from

Mr. John A. Smith, a citizen of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the interference of Northern People in the subject of slavery in this District, and moved that it be referred to the Select Committeee on the subject.

Mr. Wise said, he had also received a letter from the Governor of the State of Virginia, enclosing certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State, which he proceeded to read. Mr. Wise constuded reading of the resolutions, and remarked that bad discharged his duty by submitting them to the House, but should not present them for referse to the Select Committee.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Mesers, Conner, McKay, Bynum, and Montgome-

Mr. Kinnard presented a Joint Resolution of the nineteen-twentieths of the People, have no General Assembly of Indiana, in favor of an exthought of office, and having no motive to be amount on and survey of a route for a Rail Road from Michigan City, in the State of Indiana, to Charleston, South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals

Wednesday, March 2.

SENATE.-Nothing of importance transacted HOUSE.-The House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the North Carolina Contested E-

lection, as the unfinished business of Saturday last. Mr. Hard moved that the petitioner, (Mr. Newland, be admitted to a seat within the bar of the House, and be permitted to address the House, in his own behalf, upon the subject before it, if he chooses to du so.

After some debate on this motion, and before the question was taken on it, the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

After taking up the New York Relief Bill, and se Bill making appropriations for the Navy for 1836, and some discussion upon each-

Mr. Thomas reported a Bill to establish the bibition of a spectacle so degrading, as the election of a man to rule over him, who to admit the Territory of Michigan into the Union, founds his claims upon so disgusting a basis.

Thursday, March 3. SENATE .- We find nothing in this day's pro-

dings of sufficient interest to note. HOUSE .- After the transaction of much pri the Navy appropriation Bill, the Bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and mit others to practice openly and success, entitled "An act transferring the duties of Com-

> sioner of Louns for the several States. These two latter falls were read a third time,

> The Bill to carry leto effect the Treaty with Seam, was considered and ordered to be engrassed for a third reading.

Friday, March 4.

SENATE.-After the transaction of some pricate business, the Bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was taken up, and the Senate spent the rest of the day in discussing its provisions and amending certain

The Schate adjourned over to Monday HOUSE.-The case of the Contested Election from this State was again taken up—the question being on the motion to allow Mr. Newland to be heard in his own behalf, on the floor-but the time allotted for the consideration of private business passed over without any vote being taken on the

The engrossed Bill to carry into effect the Convention with Spain, was read a third time, and

Saturday, March 5.

HOUSE.-The Contested Election case was a-

upon it having been arrived at.

Monday, March 7.

Nothing of importance transacted in either House this day. The Abelition Petition debate occupied the Senate; in the House, Mr. Conner presented some petitions, and Mr. Slade presented three petitions from 1428 eithens of Vermont and New Hampshire, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Tuesday, March 8.

SENATE .- The Chair laid before the Senate a cailing for a report of the affairs of the deposite banks, and enclosing a statement to the 1st of February last. Also, a report from the Treasury Department, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Ewing on the 4th instant, calling for the bal. ances of public money in the deposite banks .-Both these reports were ordered to be laid on the

table and printed. HOUSE.—The New York Relief Bill was again taken up, and after considerable, debate was final-

The House adjourned over to Thursday, in order to attend the launch of the sloop of war Columbia, on to-morrow.

Wednesday, March 9.

SENATE.-The resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Preston, proposing to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States of Maryland and Virginia, was taken up, considered, and postponed till the first day of April, and made the special order for that day.

A resolution offerd by Mr. Kent, instructing exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars. the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expe-

diency of allowing the District of Columbia a Delegate in Congress, on a footing with the other Territories, was taken up and adopted.

stood thus: for receiving 36-against receiving 10. The petitions being thus received, Mr. Buchanan moved that the prayers of the petitioners be

Mr. Clay moved, as an amendment to the motion, some definite reasons for rejecting the prayers of the petitioners; but subsequently withdrew his

Thursday, March 10.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of a Convention held at Listle Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to form a Constitution and State Government for that Territory.

Mr. Buchanan moved that this subject be referloting for said Committee be postponed until to-

morrow. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Wright, the New York Relief Bill, as it passed the House, was taken up. Mr. Clay suggested that the Bill be laid on the table till to-morrow, to allow time for looking at the amendment made to it by the House. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish the Northern Boundary of Ohio. After some debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a

HOUSE .- No business of interest done by the House to-day, except the discussion, and ordering to be engressed for a third reading, of a Bill ma-

Friday, March 11.

SENATE.- The Senate took up the New York Relief Bill, as it came from the House, agreed to

the amendments and passed it. A bill making appropriations for the purchase of a site for a light-house on Roanake Marsh, in

North Carolina, was passed. The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road; and, after debate, &c., it was ordered to be engressed for a third reading by a vote of Yeas 27, Nays 16.

The motion of Mr. Buchanan, to reject the prayers of certain petitions for Abolition in the District, then again coming up, after debate, the question was taken on the motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, by Yeas 34, Nays 6.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawes presented to the House resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, in favor of the distribution of the revenue arising from the sale of the public lands among the States. Saturday, March 12.

HOUSE.-The case of the Contested Election rom this State again coming up, and the question being upon the motion of Mr. Hard, to allow the petitioner (Mr. Newland) to appear at the Bar of the House, and address the House in his own behalf, it was carried in the offirmative.

The question then recurring on the motion to recommit the Report, with instructions to allow further time to the parties to take depositions in upon the view of Mr. Van Buren's Letter, taken

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved to postpone the consideration of the subject till Wednesday week, and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. Maury spoke at some length in favor of the allowance of further time to the sitting member to obtain testimony in support of his claim.

Mr. Boyd replied, contending that the sitting

member had been allowed sufficient time. Mr. Mason, of Ohio, followed in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky, and Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, contended that it

merits of the report before the House decided whether further time ought to be grant

now pending, at a convenient opportunity. Monday, March 14.

SENATE -An unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the Bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds or the sales of the public lands. The Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Elinois, was passed. HOUSE .- The Bill making further appropria-

tions for the suppression or Indian hostilities in Florida, was passed. Petitions and Memorials were presented by

Bynum, of North Carolina.

Tuesday, March 15. SENATE -Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, moved that the Senate take up the Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands a-

mong the States; which was agreed to, Yeas 24, Mr. Ewing then addressed the Senate at length on the character and merits of the bill, going at large into a variety of interesting statements and views of the Finances of the country, confirma-

the same subject.

HOUSE,—After some private business, the The prodigious increase of capital during gain before the House, but without any conclusion House again took up the Navy Appropriation Bill, the debate upon which fasted until the adjournment. THE PUBLIC LANDS.—THE SURPLUS

Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) stated some striking, we may say astounding, facts, in regard to the Revenue and Sales of the Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars. The amount of receipts from Sales of Public

country with "rags." The Jackson presses in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, coeds any amount heretolore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Ewing, of the amount received in the month of January, 1835, (then unusually large,) and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the pre-

	In January, 1835.	In January, 18
Ohio,	42,861	111.145
Indiana,	160,593	531,234
Illinois,	56,745	223,057
Missouri	45,721	126,585
Mississip	The state of the s	426,381
Alabama.		257,669
Louisian,	Charles Charles a real	79.169
Michigan	200 CO 400 CO	290,749

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year, bear the same proposition to other years, as is indicated by the sales in the month of January, the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will

The question on receiving the Abolition Peti- amount, upon reasonable calculation, to Fury taining such an optation. tions again coming up, the vote was taken, and Millions or Dolland!-Nat. Intelligences.

## Opinions of the Press,

## MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Whig. We have, since his Owasco letter last full, not scrupled-for we believed the truth of what we -to charge Mr. Van Buren with being tinged with abolition opinions, for it was evident, from that letter, that he believed the Constitution conferred on Congress the power of abolishing slavery in the District-precisely the most dangerous o-pinion that can be held-for triumphant there, the Abolitionists would immediately assail Maryland and Virginia-whereas, were they in the first red to a Select Committee of five, and that the bal- place, to assert the power of Congress over Slavery in the States, the manifest perversion of the Constitution, would enlist all against them.

Thus have we charged Mr. Van Buren. Little did we expect that he himself, under his own signature, would justify our inference and confirm our truth! Curning his leading characteristic; "non committal" his favorite policy, we little imagined that whip cords could draw him into an open confession of a principle so dangerous to the South, whose vote he was anxiously wooing! But his position was critical. His hope and reliance are on the North. It will not do to offend New York and New England! They are elmost unanimous in favor of the power of Congress to abolish in the District, and of immediate abolition king further appropriations for the suppression of there! Hence the wary schemer has been forced Indian hostilities in Fiorida. to the confessional! Silence would have lost him the Northern Region! The appearance of condor, may yet save to him the South! Such his calcu-

> But what can be thought of his managers at Richmond, who publish his letter, except that "Quem seus vull perders, prius dementat." They are obviously fate stricken. They have themselves fixed the doom of Van Burenism in the South !-That South for safety, for life, can and will have, no Abolition President to rule over them, if they can help it.

> "I owe it however, (says Mr. Van Buren) to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisly myself that the grant to Congress in the Constitution, of the power of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," over the Federal District. does not confer on that body the same authority that would have been passed by Maryland and Virginia."

> That is to say, Maryland and Virginia could have abelished, had they not ceded the District-Ergo, Congress can also. The opinion is not merely dangerous, but embodies the genius of Federalism Enough! People of the South! Read the let-

> ter! Heed not the smoothness-examine the sentiment! Be not wheedled by sweet words, and [On a subsequent occasion, after commenting

by the "Richmond Enquirer," the Whig says :] Turn we for a moment to Mr. Van Buren .-Does his puppet pretend to deny that he avowed the belief that Congress possesses the power of A-bolition in the District? No-but he chooses to place reliance, or affects to place it, on the protestations of his favorite, that he would never consent to the exercise of the power! It is the said puppet's interest to receive all his blarney and flummery as inspired truth, and he is incensed that no see through the shallow electioneering, the interwas necessary to go into the investigation of the ested and crawling supplication for the vote of Virginia, which the whole history of the man proves would be violated the moment it became his inter-Mr. Graham followed, in reply to the gentleman est, and refuse to it the smallest credit. What is from Keutneky (Mr. Boyd.)

Mr. Newland, after a few remarks, intimated an intention to address the House on the question to the Tarrif of 182c, in order to ingratiate himself with the South, and then secretly procure instructions to be got up in the New York Legislature, requiring him to vote for that same Tarrif? Did be not support Dewitt Clinton as the Peace Candidate in 1812, and denounce Mr. Madison; but upon his re-election, become a supporter of the war? Did he not in 1825, offer his services to Mr. Adams, the condition being the mission to England, and, his overture rejected, did he not forthwith become a violent Jackson man? This being his history-his whole political life a mere Messrs. Conner, Rencher, McKay, Graham, and game for office and power-betraying, in turn, every patron, every principle; and every partywe are now required to believe his whining professions in regard to slavery in the District! Why should they be believed? Are they not mere electioneering professions, and do they not emanate from Martin Van Buren? Suppose him President -suppose the Abolitionists to increase in power and influence—suppose a concentration of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in favor of Abolition in the District, and the question. carried by the conjunction-will Thomas Ritchie, have the fool hardy assurance to say that Mr. Van tory of those which he made a few days ago on Buren would regard for a moment the protestations and professions of his electioneering letter? Would he sacrifice himself, and the prospect of being elected to a second term? Would be offend his own State, and a great majority, to keep faith with old Virginia, snorn of her strength, and much of REVENUE.

In the course of Debate in the Senate yesterday, little magnoian would say, with nonchalance, and a security that he was making and not loosing by it-" When I wrote that letter, I was against the expediency. I then claimed the power. It is now. altogether expedient, that the will of the majority should prevail."

It would be folly, the extremity of rashness and weakness, in the South, to trust to professions in communication from the Treasury Department, Lands during the last month (January) far ex- such a case-to professions emanating from one, whose public life is full of chicanery and tergiversation-to the professions of a candidate for the Presidency, evidently seeking to get votes. Van Buren will never sacrifice himself for Virginia .-Let Virginia beware the folly of sacrificing herself for a man, hostile by his position, by his principles as conveyed in his public acts, to her dearest interests. Let his minions prove one single case, involving great principles, throughout his public life, in which he did not display his hostility by his acts. These, however, -his votes, his acts,-the people are asked to disregard altogether, and rely on his promises and professions. Thus the wolf invades the sheepfold-in peaceful guise, and with fair demonstrations.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Van Buren has at length committed himself. He comes out with a decided expression of his opinion that the constitution centers upon Congress the right, if that bedy deem it expedient to exercise it, to confiscate the Slave property of the District of Columbia, and to wave the flag of negro Should the proceeds of the Sales of the Public connecpation on the borders both of Maryland and Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the Virginia! And it becomes the Southern people States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, to enquire whether they can, either consistently the Surplus Revenue will in a year from this time, or safely, support for the Presidency a man enter-